

Without any investigation, voluntarily come forward and take the oath of allegiance and fidelity to the Confederate States. His honor proceeded to explain to Mr. Dickinson that the oath was not to be taken by any man who was not a native-born American citizen, and that it was not to be taken by any man who was not a member of the Confederate States.

Mr. Himes remarked that he did not hesitate to say that he would be pleased to feel as he should in case Mr. Dickinson took the oath, that he had no objection to his doing so, and a serious potential reminder of this section the cooperation of a member of a gentleman of Mr. Dickinson's extensive influence, kind discernment, and familiar knowledge of the country, and the fact that he was a person also to say that in taking the oath he took no view to compromise of political principle maintained, that the American Union in so far as its supremacy over Tennessee was concerned, was a thing of course, and that the Government of the United States had power had dispatched that supremacy and had taken and annulled all the Governmental rights over our people that was once vested in and exercised by the Government of the State of Tennessee. That new Governments had been created, formed and established by the people themselves, and fully engaged in operation in every department, executive, legislative, and judicial, and that the Government of Tennessee had been established had been itself on every side held to assert its sovereignty by force of arms, and to maintain its authority over every foot of soil.

and eager army of spectators, Mr. Dickinson soon responded in a brief address to his Hon. Ill. vote was tumultuous with emotion, and his name, combined with ours, he referred to his friends as "two great names." He then, in the full force of his intellect, and with the fullness of his career before him, as a teacher and a man, connected with his present firm as a merchant, which he had given his best energies. He then alluded to his recent visit to the North, and denied emphatically that he had held any intercourse with any person in the North, which could be considered a slur on our friends. He then alluded to the fact that he should have been attracted to some official at the home of his wife, and that the residence he had provided none so much for himself as his friends. Under the circumstances of his address, he decided to take the oath of allegiance. He then arose and said, "I believe the decision is north, and I am north."

to take the oath of allegiance, justified him requiring bond to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and that he was not bound to release him, while he remained in obedience to the laws of the State of Tennessee and the Confederate States.

Mr. Dickinson gave the required bond, and was charged.

On the 12th inst., when Mr. Dickinson retired, explained to the Hon. Judge, that from confidential conversations with Mr. Dickinson he knew that the latter did not wish to be considered as an alien to the Confederate States, that he was a native born citizen, and simply because he thought the prosecution was needless, and he did not feel disposed to take the under arrest and under compulsion. He (Mr. Dickinson) was not a native born citizen, and he was not to be admitted to practice to court without going; but if he had been arrested as Mr. Dickinson had, he would not have taken the oath on the 12th inst.

The proctors from Greene county, to wit: a number, next brought up, and stated, through their counsel, Reuben Arnold, Esq. that they had been

were being murdered by Confederate troops, were to be drafted, and by the thousands knew that they had committed no—some knew more than that they were guilty of bloodshed, taken in arms, that they were willing to the oath of allegiance, and some of them, when they were released, were anxious to enlist in Confederate army.

Honor explained to these men their true position, assured them that they feared to be grounders than some wholesome admonition, and urged them to enter into their personal recognition in a small way for their future good behavior; and the volunteers took the oath of allegiance and were discharged.

Frank Bounds, of this county, was also brought in after explanation, took the oath of allegiance and was released.

McGuire, from Granger, was called up for testimony in the afternoon, but his case was not reached at the adjournment of the Court.

From the Knoxville Register, Sept. 19, 1862.

Nothing of special interest transpired in the Convention on our return to the State of Tennessee, except that a couple of persons, Hays and recently taken upon the Cumberland mountain Col. Rains, and upon the person of one of us was found transmissive correspondence from Jefferson R. K. Byrd, late of Kingston, but now the Lincoln troops in Kentucky, to his Union friends in the State, and amongst them Granger. At the meeting of the Court this afternoon some exceedingly interesting develop-

A Card.

The 2nd day of Sept. I obtained a passport from P. K. Zolicofer to go into Kentucky on business in relation to my military affairs. I intended to return in six or seven days, but on account of my buggy breaking down four times on mountains, I was detained and did not get back to day.

I was reported by some that had joined the army, violent and a pledge taker, owner, and a man of blood and a thousand other like recollections which I pronounce utterly false.

I say to my friends, that in open day, I will have communication in which they will unanimously understand the position I occupy.

Gao, W. Saragosa.

Information about a specific subject was obtained from the following: Mrs. William Phillips, of Norfolk; Mrs. Phillip, Mrs. Davis, Phillip, Mrs. Gabry, of Richmond; Miss Kean, and two children, of Savannah; and three who were wounded at Chest-Mountain.

The ladies and gentlemen gave glowing descriptions of the manner in which they were treated, people of Baltimore, in passing through that

soldiers, especially, were perfect hosts; hands extended to them to grasp in every direction; when the hand was removed, something having been said, the hand was again extended, offering, rising, and waving of a good-bye. After the hand was again removed, the folds of clothes were as by magic, bestowed upon them, and had they been longer in the city, there is no calculation would have been the amount of benefits

was seen and heard to converse with
Baldorne" was alive to Southern rights
and occupied a position in the eyes of the world
"was foreign to her feelings, and that she
only availed an opportunity to shake off the
yoke with which she has been bound and assume
her character—that of a whole souled and de-
voted opponent of the Lincoln dynasty."
"Large letters" from her "fellows" from the
"great North" to her "brothers" to their friends South,
"has cast down by the steamer, together with
the Federal prisoners now in our hands."
"I am permitted to state that Mrs. Benthall, of this
city, has been absent for some months, but a
little while she received direct from the hands of
Scott—*Worship Day Book, Sept. 13.*

For they only took the best.

Lieutenant General Scott:
You mean a patient was his wife?
Oh, wide Massachusetts plains
His home, by halloo or by cheer,
You have no less as Winfield Scott.

editor of the Lynchburg Republican, writing
camp Gadsby, Francis Brigade, under date of
his, 8/27: "and sent me the following letter."

few days ago I rec'd. from the freshly made
of some of the Yankees, and at the head of
them I discovered written by some wag upon
of white paper the following significant

The Yankee returned to his camp
to take possession of his tent.
that this very small, crowded camp ...

White Feather Party" is the appellation for the war faction at the North to whom the South is in this region.

Success! Come! Should the season continue good, remarks an embryonic, and no permanent damage the crop, the sugar production South will in all probability, amount to five or six thousand tons, which is eighty per cent more than was ever produced before; and more than fifty thousand more than the entire of the Southern States, and very little more than the entire consumption of the old Union. It is a triumph in the favor of Heaven's fruits of the earth, the South can laugh his old enemies to scorn.